



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
-----------------	-------------	----------------------	---------------------	------------------

10/620,691

07/17/2003

Tatsuhiko Miyata

501.42784X00

5932

24956

7590

06/15/2007

MATTINGLY, STANGER, MALUR & BRUNDIDGE, P.C.

1800 DIAGONAL ROAD

SUITE 370

ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314

EXAMINER

NGUYEN, LONG P

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2616

MAIL DATE

DELIVERY MODE.

06/15/2007

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/620,691

Applicant(s)

MIYATA ET AL.

Examiner

Long P. Nguyen

Art Unit

2616

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10 and 12-15 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 11 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 17 July 2003 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date See Continuation Sheet.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: ____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

1. Claim 11 is objected to because of the following informalities: Line 3 of Claim 11 recites, "should" which is optional language. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sollee (US 2007/0094412) in view of Moss et al. (US 6,160,876, Hereinafter, Moss).

As for claim 1, Sollee shows a packet communications apparatus for transmitting a message sent from a caller to a callee, comprising: a processing part having at least one of two functions **[0038], (Figure 2, #116)**, one function for converting at least part of a message sent by a caller **[0041]**; and a control part for determining whether said at least part of the message should be converted **[0038], (Figure 2, #116)**, wherein based on the result of determination at the control part, at least said part of the message is converted at the processing part **[0041]**. But Sollee does not show upon a caller's request. However Moss shows converting at least part of the message should be converted upon user request (**Col. 4, line 37-10**). It would have been obvious to one of

Art Unit: 2616

ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the SIP message conversion of Sollee with the user request of Moss et al. in order to block delivery of the standard caller ID information for the calling telephone station.

As for claim 2, Sollee shows wherein said the part of the message to be converted^{is} a part identifying a caller's domain in a SIP message header on an IP packet payload [0041] containing the SIP message [0056];

As for claim 3 Sollee shows wherein the contents of the message when received, are analyzed and with detection of a given character string [0068] or header [0061], [0062], if any, as a start, said at least part of the message is converted at the processing part [0070].

As for claim 4, Sollee shows a PSTN telephone switch is used to communicate with SIP Client (**Figure 1**), but do not shows wherein the given character strings is a series of numeric characters filled in the first three digits of a telephone number. However, Moss show wherein the given character strings is a series of numeric characters filled in the first three digits of a telephone number (**Col. 4 line 37-40**). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the telephone call network of Sollee with the three digit dialing of Moss et al. in order to block delivery of the standard caller ID information for calling telephone station.

As for claim 5, Sollee shows Sollee shows apparatus storing telephone numbers and UserIDs [0067]. But, Sollee do not show wherein the given character string is a

Art Unit: 2616

series of numeric characters filled in the first three digits of a telephone number and a UserID guessed from the telephone number is sent with the first three numeric characters deleted, and the first three numeric characters are removed at message sending. However, Moss show wherein the given character string is a series of numeric characters filled in the first three digits of a telephone number (**Col. 4 line 37-40**) and a UserID guessed from the telephone number is sent with the first three numeric characters (**Col. 5 line 29-40, Note: CallingpartyID is the Directory number**), and the first three numeric characters are removed at message sending (**Col. 5 line 29-40, Note: CallingpartyID is the Directory number with *67 removed**). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the storing UserIDs of Sollee with removing the three digit number of Moss in order to reduce overhead of the header.

As for claim 6, Sollee shows wherein the given header is a SIP message header and with detection of an extended header in the SIP message header, if any, as a start, said at least part of the message is converted **[0059] [0060]**.

As for claim 7, Sollee shows, comprising tables containing both of the unconverted and converted contents of said at least the part of the message **[0074]**.

As for claim 8, Sollee shows making an IP call comprising the steps of: checking the SIP message for any request **[0045]**; performing at least one of the operations, of modification **[0038]**, (**Figure 2, #116**), on said at least part of the SIP messages if the request is detected **[0045]**; and sending the SIP message processed as described

above (**Col. 4, line 37-10**). But Sollee do not shows the request for an Anonymous Call. However, Moss shows the request for an Anonymous Call (**Col. 5, line 1-5**). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the SIP system of Sollee with the request of Moss in order to hide the caller ID.

As for claim 9, Solle shows making an IP call further comprising the steps of: performing the modification operation on said at least part of the SIP message **[0070]**, and creating a table containing the correspondence between unconverted and converted contents of the message **[0067]**. But Sollee do not shows the request for an Anonymous Call. However, Moss shows the request for an Anonymous Call (**Col. 5, line 1-5**). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the SIP system of Sollee with the request of Moss in order to hide the caller ID.

3. Claim 10 and 12-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Solle view of Moss as applied to claim 8 above, and further in view of Zhang et al. (US 2004/0001509, Hereinafter, Zhang).

As for claim 10, Solle shows an IP network (**Abstract**). But, Solle in view of Moss do not show making an IP call according to steps of: modifying an original caller's address to a temporary address at the initiation of a conversation; and discarding the temporary address at the end of the conversation. However, Zhang shows making an

IP call according to further comprising the steps of: modifying an original caller's address to a temporary address at the initiation of a conversation [0037]; and discarding the temporary address at the end of the conversation [0039]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the IP calling network of Solle with the anonymous calls of Moss with the IP translation of Zhang in order to extend the application of IP calls via Ipv4 and Ipv6.

As for claim 12, Solle shows an IP network (**Abstract**). But, Solle in view of Moss do not show wherein the address is obtained from an external server to use as the caller's address in the case of making an IP call through IPv4. However, Zhang shows wherein the address is obtained from an external server to use as the caller's address in the case of making an IP call through IPv4 [0042]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the IP calling network of Solle with the calling ID of Moss with the DNS server of Zhang in order to interconnect an Ipv4 network and an Ipv6 network (Zhang, [0029]).

As for claim 13, Solle shows an IP network (**Abstract**). But, Solle in view of Moss do not show wherein the caller's address is the IPv6 address and the address with random values filled is created as the temporary address. However, Zhang shows wherein the caller's address is the IPv6 address [0021] and the address with random values filled is created as the temporary address [0034]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify IP calling network of Solle with the anonymous calls of Moss with the random value added to the source address of Zhang in order to help route the packet to NAT-PT (Zhang [0034]).

As for claim 14, Solle shows an IP network (**Abstract**). But, Solle in view of Moss do not show wherein the caller's address is the IPv6 or IPv4 address, the address is first received from an address distribution server in conjunction with message sending, and the address is discarded at the end of the conversation. However, Zhang shows wherein the caller's address is the IPv6 or IPv4 address (**Abstract**), the address is first received from an address distribution server in conjunction with message sending [0035], and the address is discarded at the end of the conversation [0040]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify IP calling network of Solle with the anonymous calls of Moss with the return of the temporary address back into the pool of Zhang in order to reuse the IP address for another application.

As for claim 15, Solle shows wherein the caller's address is an IP address and two different addresses [0079], one address for message sending and another address for message receiving [0079]. But Solle in view of Moss do not show the former address being discarded at the conversation once and immediately after then, a new one being created while the latter is created at the time of message sending and discarded at the end of the conversation. However, Zhang shows Ipv6 address [0037], the former address being discarded at the conversation once and immediately after [0040] then, a new one being created while the latter is created at the time of message sending and discarded at the end of the conversation [0037]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify

Art Unit: 2616

the address header of Solle with the Ipv6 of Zhang in order to create a pure Ipv6 packet from Ipv4 packet (Zhang [0037]).

Allowable Subject Matter

4. Claim 11 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Long P. Nguyen whose telephone number is (571)-272-9740. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Thursday 7:30 - 5:00 EST Alternate F 7:30-4:00 EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Doris To can be reached on 571-272-7629. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 2616

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Long Nguyen



DORIS H. TO
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600

Continuation of Attachment(s) 3). Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08), Paper No(s)/Mail Date :9/12/2006, 3/23/2006, 07/17/2003.